App. F. IX-4

PRESERVED

Previous References

Gen. Dept no 206-31

1935. (

File No. 11-35

Serial Nos. 1-6

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P. 25

Serial Nos. Nil

Part B for Sept 35

SUBJECT.

Protection to Glass Industry

Dol 287 dt. 9.9.35

to Secy to Hon'ble Resident

WD 01965—GPB—15,000—7-7-34

States that there are no glass manufactures in the State

Resolution of the Govt of India in regard to the Protection to glass industry

27/V/420 1

General and Revenue Secretariat. | I.C. File No. 11 of 1935 | [App. F. III-2

1 Letter No F 359-35/R.O. 11 dated 15/7/35 from the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore forwarding a copy of the resolution of the Govt of India & its enclosure in regard to the protection to glass industry and requesting that information may be furnished re the glass manufactures in the State.

Dep 20-6-35 Dep 45

1) The previous file on the subject is placed below for perusal. A draft notification publishing in the gazette the resolution of the Govt of India and a draft letter to the Dir I.C. forwarding a copy of letter from the Finance Secy. for furnishing the required information are submd for consideration

387 19-7-35

18/7/35

2) Draft Notification & draft Dr Secy 29/7

3) 19.7

4) Secy 29/7

2 Notfn No D 516 dated 25-7-35 publishing the resolution of the Govt of India

3 Letter No D 515 dated 25/7/35 to the Dr Ge calling for his opinion on the letter of Govt of India

4 Memo No F. 859-35/R.O. 11 dated 25/7/35 from the Secy to the Resident forwarding a copy of the resolution of the Govt of India.

5) As the resolution has already been published in the gazette no action is necessary on this. The opinion called for from the Dr Ge will be awaited 15/8/35. 29/8

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

9/8/35 19 AUG. 1935

8/8/35

TYPING SECTION. 23 JUL 1935 GENL & REV. SECTT.

Restriction of Glass manufs

827

827

File No. 11 of 193. 5

General and Revenue Secretariat

5

Copy in D.O. file

Letter No. C/Eng 17-8.

with Reference to the Note that there are no glass factories in the State etc

(b) Draft reply to Residency Sub.

The second para of the draft may perhaps be omitted. Please see the Govt of India resolution flag Z

1333

31/8/35

30/8/35

Two copies

Duly

Information

Formerly

30/8

3.9.

3/9.

5/9

S.T.

Secy

5/9

Letter No Pol. 287 dt 9-9-35 fr. The Secy to Resident

States that there are no glass manufactories in the State.

6

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 4 SEP. 1935

TYPING SECTION 6 SEP. 1935

GEN. & REV. SECT. 13.9

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL. URGENT.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. F.859-35.
R.O.II.

From

Major C.G.N. Edwards, I.A.,

SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

16 JULY 1935
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

To

The General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 15th July *1935.*

Subject.
Protection to Glass Industry.

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement from this Residency No.8503, dated the 26th November 1931, I am directed to forward a copy of letter from the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No.473-Cus I/35, dated the 18th June 1935, with enclosure, and to request that if there is no objection, similar information in regard to glass manufactories in the Mysore State may kindly be furnished to this Residency at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

AR.

Confidential.

From - The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To - The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
" " in Mysore.
" Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
" " Governor General in Rajputana.
" " Governor General in the States of Western India.
" " Governor General, Punjab States.
The Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.
The Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.
The Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.
The Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The Resident at Gwalior.

Memorandum No. D.1470-I.A./35.
Dated Simla, the 22nd June 1935.

Protection to Glass Industry.

Reference enclosed copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) to certain Local Governments No. 473-Cus.I/35, dated the 18th June 1935 and enclosure on the above subject.

It is requested that, if you see no objection, similar information in regard to glass manufactories in States may kindly be obtained and forwarded to the Government of India at an early date.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Confidential.

C.No.473-Cus.I/35.

Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

Simla, the 18th June 1935.

.....

From

W.W.Nind, Esquire,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of *

Bengal
U.P.
B.P.
Punjab.
Madras.
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith an advance copy of a Resolution which it is proposed to publish on the 22nd of June.

2. It will be noticed from paragraph 5 of the Resolution that after the date of the Resolution, glass manufacturers will be in a position to apply through the importer from whom he has purchased supplies of soda ash for the manufacture of glass, for a refund of the entire duty paid on such supplies in the case of soda ash of Brirish or Colonial origin and of the excess over 10% ad Valorem in the case of other soda ash. In order to ensure some check on such applications from manufacturers, it is necessary that Collectors of Customs should be in possession of

(a) a list of glass manufactories, and

(b) the estimated annual consumption of soda ash by each manufactory. For this purpose, I am to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor acting with his Ministers, the Director of Industries may be asked to obtain these particulars for the information of the Government of India. Such information will then be passed on to Collectors of Customs in order that refund of duty may be paid to glass manufacturers in any one year up to the limit of the amount stated against the particular manufacturer.

(4.

3. In order to minimise delay in granting such refunds, I am to request that the information may be supplied as early as convenient.

4. The Government of India would further propose to furnish the Government of * at stated intervals, say, of three months, with particulars of the amount of soda ash on which a refund has been given in respect of each factory and to ask that these might be checked with the actual consumption in the factories concerned in order to ensure that the soda ash in question had actually been used in the manufacture of glass.

Bengal.
Bombay.
Madras.
U.P.
Punjab.
C.P.

I have, etc.,,

Sd/- W.W.Mind,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy to other Local Governments with the request that if any manufactories of glass exist within their territory, a list may be prepared and forwarded as requested in paragraph 2.

No. 458-T(14).
Government of India.
Department of Commerce.

Simla, the 22nd June 1935.

RESOLUTION.
(Tariffs.)

In response to the representations of certain glass manufacturers in India, the Government of India in their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 458-T(2), dated the 20th October 1931 referred to the Tariff Board for examination the claim of the indigenous Glass Industry for protection. The terms of reference directed that the Tariff Board should be guided by the principles laid down in the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 16, 1923, and that it should consider

(1) Whether the conditions laid down in the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission were satisfied in the case of the industry and to what extent, if any, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles protection should be afforded;

(2) In what form and for what period protection, if any, should be given; and

(3) How its recommendations, if any, would affect other industries.

2. The Report of the Tariff Board, which is published today for general information, shows that the Glass Industry has a wide geographical distribution in India and that there are as marked differences in the nature of its products and in the methods of their manufacture as in its location. But whatever differences may exist in these respects, the Report makes it clear that all branches of the industry have a common need for the same raw materials. In Chapter II of its Report the Board, in accordance with its terms of reference, has investigated the natural advantages possessed by the industry with a view to determining whether it satisfies the first condition prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission and in particular it has

examined the resources of the industry in respect of raw materials. Of these by far the two most important are silica and soda ash, and while the Board is of opinion that ample supplies of the former in the form of sand of sufficiently good quality are available, it has found that satisfactory sources of soda ash are not yet in existence in India and that the industry is dependent on imported supplies. The Board does not, however, consider that this fact in itself invalidates the claim for protection and it finds that the first of the conditions prescribed by the Fiscal Commission is satisfied.

3. The Government of India regret that they are unable to accept this finding. They are of the opinion that the absence of indigenous supplies of a raw material which in the United Provinces, where the Glass Industry is to a great extent concentrated, represents 70-75 per cent. of the total cost of materials and which even at ports of entry represents 30-45 per cent. of that cost, constitutes a disadvantage to the industry which cannot possibly be balanced by any advantages which it possesses in other respects. The Government of India are unable to distinguish the present case from that of the manufacture of electric wires and cables in which the Tariff Board itself held that the absence of indigenous supplies of copper was a fatal obstacle to the grant of protection.

4. At the time when its Report was written, however, the Tariff Board expressed the opinion that supplies of soda ash would in the immediate future be available in this country. The Government of India were therefore reluctant to reject the claim of the industry for protection until it had been ascertained whether or not the anticipations of the Board were likely to be fulfilled. Enquiry has, however, shown that the Board

was.....

was unduly optimistic and that no adequate source of Indian soda ash has yet been developed. It is possible, however, that a fresh source of supply may be available within the next few years at Khewra and the Government of India do not propose to take a final decision on the claim for protection until the possibilities of this new source have been more fully explored.

5. There are a number of other matters in respect of which the Government of India are unable to accept the Tariff Board's conclusions, but as they do not propose to take a final decision at present, it is unnecessary to discuss these now. In the meantime, until such final decision can be taken, the Government of India have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of rebate of the duty on imported soda ash. The proposed procedure for granting this rebate is as follows :-

When a Collector of Customs is satisfied that any consignment or part of a consignment of soda ash imported at his port has been supplied, after the date of this Resolution, to a glass manufacturer for use, within a reasonable period, in the manufacture of glass, he will on the request of the importer pay to the glass manufacturer a refund of the entire duty in the case of soda ash of British or colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent ad valorem in the case of other soda ash. The refund will be paid by cheque to the manufacturer or his authorized agent.

This concession will continue for three years at the end of which period, if it appears that a prima facie case for protection then exists, a further reference will be made to the Tariff Board.

ORDER -- Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all ...

all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, and Milan, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the Chief Controller of Stores.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Gazette of India.

Secretary to the Government of India.

SK

Appendix F. G.–1]

SUBJECT.....

Two Dfs

1

Section. Ite

File No. 11-35

Serial No. 2

No. W 574

To

Notification

The following resolution of the Govt of India is published for general information

(Hereunder the resolution of the Govt of India Flag I)

Pay out

Dft 29/1 AMW.

Dft Secy

The Compiler Mysore Gazette for publication in the Gazette

Memo

A copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Dist Ste for

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat.

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 25/3/37

Signed by Sd N. M Rao

Please type the inscription

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat,

No D 574
IK 11-35-2

Dated, Bangalore, 23rd 22 July 1935.

Notification.

The following resolution of the Government of India is published for general information:-

No. 458-T (14)
Government of India - Department of Commerce
Simla, the 22nd June 1935.
Resolution - Tariffs

In response to the representations of certain glass manufacturers in India in their resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 438-T (2), dated the 20th October 1931 referred to the Tariff Board for examination the claim of the indigenous Glass Industry for protection. The terms of reference directed that the Tariff Board should be guided by the principles laid down in the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council Assembly on February 1916, 1923, and that it should consider:-

(1) Whether the conditions laid down in the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission were satisfied in the case of the industry and to what extent., if any, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles protection should be afforded;

(2) In what form and for what period protection, if any, should be given; and

(3) How its recommendations, if any, would affect other industries.

2. The Report of the Tariff Board, which is published today for general information, shows that the Glass Industry has a wide geographical distribution in India and that there are as marked differences in the nature of its products and in the methods of their manufacture as in its location. But whatever differences may exist in these respects, the Report makes it clear that all branches of the industry

industry have a common need for the same raw materials. In Chapter II of its Report the Board, in accordance with its terms of reference, has investigated the natural advantages possessed by the industry with a view to determining whether it satisfied the first condition prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission and in particular it has examined the resources of the industry in respect of raw materials. Of these by far the two most important are silica and soda ash, and while the Board is of opinion that ample supplies of the former in the form of sand of sufficiently good quality are available, it has found that satisfactory sources of soda are not yet in existence in India and that the industry is dependent on important imported supplies. The Board does not, however, consider that this fact in itself invalidates the claim for protection and it finds that the first of the conditions prescribed by the Fiscal Commission is satisfied.

3. The Government of India regrets that they are unable to accep this finding. They are of the opinion that the absence of indigeous sources supplies of a raw material which in the United Provinces, where the Glass Industry is to a great extent corcentrated, represents 70-75 per cent of the total cost of materials and which even at ports of entry represents 30-45 per cent of that cost, constitutes a disadvantage to the industry which cannot possibly be balanced by any advantages which it possesses in other respects. The Government of India are unable to distinguish the present case from that of the manufacture of electric wires and cables in which the Tariff Board itself held that the absence of indigenous supplies of copper was a fatal obstacle to the grant of protection.

4. At the time when its report was written, however, the Tariff Board expressed the opinion that supplies

supplies of soda ash would in the immediate future be available in this country. The Government of India were therefore ~~xx~~ reluctantly to reject the claim of the industry for protection until it had been ascertained whether or not the anticipations of the Board were likely to be fulfilled. Enquiry has, however, shown that the Board was unduly optimistic and that no adequate source of Indian soda ash has yet been developed. It is possible, however, that a fresh source of supply may be available within the next few years at Khewra and the Government of India do not propose to take a final decision on the claim for protection until the possibilities of this new source have been more fully explored.

5. There are a number of other matters in respect of which the Government of India are unable to accept the Tariff Board's conclusions, but as they do not propose to take a final decision at present, it is unnecessary to discuss these now. In the meantime, until such final decision can be taken, the Government of India have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of rebate of the duty on imported soda ash. The proposed procedure for granting this rebate is as follows:-

When a Collector of Customs is satisfied that any consignment or part of a consignment of soda ash imported at his port has been supplied, after the date of this Resolution, to a glass manufacturer for use, within a reasonable period, in the manufacture of glass, he will on the request of the importer pay to the glass manufacture a refund of the entire duty in the case of soda ash of British or colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent ad valorum in the case of other soda ash. The refund will be paid by cheque to the manufacturer or his authorised

agent.

13

authorised agent.

This concession will continue for three years at the end of which period, if it appears that a prima facie case for protection then exists, a further reference will be made to the Tariff Board.

Order - Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg and Milan, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Gazette of India.

By order,

N. Madhava Rao

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

Appendix F. G.–1]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat.

( ) .

the 193 .

Date of issue 25/9/35

Signed by H. W. Wood

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Two Dfc

2

Section. H.C

File No. 11-35

Serial No. 3

No. D.S.T.S. dated

To

The Dir I.T.C

Sir

In continuation of this office memo No / I.T.C 11-35 dated the forwarding a copy of the notification publishing the resolution of the Govt of India relating protection to glass industry I am directed to forward herewith and a copy of letter No C 473/Customs 1-35 dated 18/6/35 from the Joint Secy to the Govt of India Finance Dept (Central Revenues) in the matter and to request you to kindly furnish the information

~~draw conf date~~

required ~~for Communication~~

~~to the Post of India through the Admiralty~~

I am to request that the matter

may kindly be treated as urgent

and a reply permitted to this Office

before the 15th August 1935

I have etc

19/7

for Secretary

16

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. D 554-5/Ca ct-1 Dated, Bangalore, 23rd July 1935.

From Dc. 11-35-3

M. Venkatanaranappa, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esquire, B.A.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e .

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the notification publishing the resolution of the Government of India re- the protection to glass industry, and a copy of letter No. C. 473/Customs 1-35 dated the 18th June 1935 from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) in the matter and to request you to kindly furnish the information required.

I am to request that the matter may kindly be treated as urgent and a reply furnished to this office before the 15th of August 1935.

I have the honor to be,
S i r ,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department

Dec 26/7/35

Pol 140

Dte 11-35-34

17

THE OFFICE OF THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, the 29th July 1935.

No. F.859-35/R.O.II

4 20
GEN. & KEY. SECRETARIATE
26 JULY 1935
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded with compliments to the General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore, - - - for information, in continuation of letter - - - - - from this Residency, No. F.859-35/R.O.II, dated the 15th July 1935.

By order, etc.,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

- - - - - -

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 458-T(14), dated the 22nd June 1935.

BJ

No. 458-T(14).
Government of India.
Department of Commerce.

18

Simla, the 22nd June 1935.

RESOLUTION.
(Tariffs.)

In response to the representations of certain glass manufacturers in India the Government of India in their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 458-T(2), dated the 20th October 1931 referred to the Tariff Board for examination the claim of the indigenous Glass Industry for protection. The terms of reference directed that the Tariff Board should be guided by the principles laid down in the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 16, 1923, and that it should consider

(1) Whether the conditions laid down in the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission were satisfied in the case of the industry and to what extent, if any, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles protection should be afforded;

(2) In what form and for what period protection, if any, should be given; and

(3) How its recommendations, if any, would affect other industries.

2. The Report of the Tariff Board, which is published today for general information, shows that the Glass Industry has a wide geographical distribution in India and that there are as marked differences in the nature of its products and in the methods of their manufacture as in its location. But whatever differences may exist in these respects, the Report makes it clear that all branches of the industry have a common need for the same raw materials. In Chapter II of its Report the Board, in accordance with its terms of reference, has investigated the natural advantages possessed by the industry with a view to determining whether it satisfies the first condition prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission and in particular it has examined the resources of the industry in respect of raw materials. Of these by far the two most important are silica and soda ash, and while the Board is of opinion that ample supplies of the former in the form of sand of sufficiently good quality are

available,

available, it has found that satisfactory sources of soda ash are not yet in existence in India and that the industry is dependent on imported supplies. The Board does not, however, consider that this fact in itself invalidates the claim for protection and it finds that the first of the conditions prescribed by the Fiscal Commission is satisfied.

3. The Government of India regret that they are unable to accept this finding. They are of the opinion that the absence of indigenous supplies of a raw material which in the United Provinces where the Glass Industry is to a great extent concentrated, represents 70-75 per cent of the total cost of materials and which even at ports of entry represents 30-45 per cent. of that cost, constitutes a disadvantage to the Industry which cannot possibly be balanced by any advantages which it possesses in other respects. The Government of India are unable to distinguish the present case from that of the manufacture of electric wires and cables in which the Tariff Board itself held that the absence of indigenous supplies of copper was a fatal obstacle to the grant of protection.

4. At the time when its Report was written, however, the Tariff Board expressed the opinion that supplies of soda ash would in the immediate future be available in this country. The Government of India were therefore reluctant to reject the claim of the industry for protection until it had been ascertained whether or not the anticipation of the Board were likely to be fulfilled. Enquiry has, however, shown that the Board was unduly optimistic and that no adequate source of Indian soda ash has yet been developed. It is possible, however, that a fresh source of supply may be available within the next few years at Khewra and the Government of India do not propose to take a final decision on the claim for protection until the possibilities of this new source have been more fully explored.

5. There are a number of other matters in respect of which

the

the Government of India are unable to accept the Tariff Board's conclusions, but as they do not propose to take a final decision at present, it is unnecessary to discuss these now. In the meantime, until such final decision can be taken, the Government of India have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of rebate of the duty on imported soda ash. The proposed procedure for granting this rebate is as follows:-

When a Collector of Customs is satisfied that any consignment or part of a consignment of soda ash imported at his port has been supplied, after the date of this Resolution, to a glass manufacturer for use, within a reasonable period, in the manufacture of glass, he will on the request of the importer pay to the glass manufacturer a refund of the entire duty in the case of soda ash of British or colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent ad valorem in the case of other soda ash. The refund will be paid by cheque to the manufacturer or his authorized agent.

This concession will continue for three years at the end of which period, if it appears that a prima facie case for protection then exists, a further reference will be made to the Tariff Board.

---:0:---

"C O P Y"

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BJ

I.H.C. 11-35-5

827

21

20 AUG. 1935

Telegraphic Address:—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In reply please refer to
No. C1-Enq-10/35-36
Encl. 7

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Dated Bangalore, 17th August 35

FROM S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
~~Xxxx Xxxx

Letter No. C. 473 Cus. I/35 dated the18th June 1935 from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

*****:0:*****

I am directed to forward herewith an advance copy of a resolution which it is proposed to publish on the 22nd of June.

2. It will be noticed from paragraph 5 of the Resolution that after the date of the Resolution, glass manufacturers will be in a position to apply through the importer from whom h he has purchased supplies of soda ash for the manufacture of glass for a refund of the entire duty paid on such supplies in the case of soda of British or Colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent ad valorem in the case of other soda ash. In order to ensure some check on such applications from manufacturers, it is necessary that Collectors of Customs should be in possession of

(a) a list of glass manufactories, and

(b) the estimated annual consumption of soda ash by each manufactory. For this purpose, I am to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor ~~acting~~ acting with his Ministers, the Director of Industries may be asked to obtain these particulars for the information of the Government of India. Such information will then be passed on to Collectors of Customs in order that refund of duty may be paid to glass manufacturers in any one year up to the limit of the amount stated against the particular manufacturer.

3. In order to minimise delay in granting such refunds, I am to request that the informations may be supplied as early as convenient.

4. The Government of India would further propose to furnish the Government of as stated intervals, say, of three months, with particulars of the amount of soc

soda ash on which a refund has been given in respect of each factory and to ask that these might be checked with the actual consumption in the factories concerned in order to ensure that the soda ash in question had actually been used in the manufacture of glass.

" Copy "

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department

Appendix F'G—1]

SUBJECT ..... Protection to Glass Industry

Section 41c
File No. 11-35
Serial No. 6 Confdl

Diary No. of letter replied to 887

No. fol. 287

To The Secy to the Resident

Subject ..... Protection to Glass Industry

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. F. 859-35/R.O II dt 15.7.35 on the above subject requesting to be furnished with certain information in regard to glass manufactories in this State, I am directed to state that there are no glass manufactories in the State and ~~that Sodaash is not imported into the State~~ I am to add that the same glass bangles are however made by hand methods.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193

Date of issue ..... 9-9-35 .....

Signed by ..... N. M. Z

List of enclosures .....

Copied by ..... ~~and~~ 9.

Examined by .....

WD 01956—GPB—22,500—12-6-34

will the ~~Secy~~ Secretary to the Resident ~~Secretary~~ please see the above letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated 15th July 1935 and address the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, in reply thereto.

WW.

ing from of Glass Manufacture carried on
in the State is the indigenous
Glass Bangle picking in which
local raw material called Kiruvi as
" Chonluppu " is used
and no Soda ash is being
imported from foreign countries
by persons engaged in this industry.

I have etc

Sd/- 3/8

Secy to Govt
Darbhanga